VOL. III, NO. 36. CINCINNATI, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1860.

PRICE ONE CENT.

VARIETIES AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S THEATER CORNER SIXTH ols Maringer and Beases. IONS OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parque ents; Collegy, 25 cents. Traupen at 64 octook; gurtain rises at 7. BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY DENHAM

MONDAY EVENING, April 2, the performant ill commence with Butwer scelebrated and popul wel, dramatised in three scele, called THE LAST DAYS OF POMPKII.

After which a Double 1rish dig by Miles Denham clude with the new drams, never played PRIENDS IN HUMAN FORM;

On, SHARKS ALONG SHOER.

Ordensia Stubbs, Miss Fanny Denham; Chance
Mr. Langion; Old Squalls, Mr. Ellsler; Felicity
Stuckton, Mrs. Ellsler; Mrs. Crummy, Mrs. Gilbert; Jessie Squalls, Miss Waite. In preparation, a new local drama, called "Good and Evil; or, Olimpses of the Queen City," writter expressly for this theater.

DIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE-FOURTHSTREET, between Walnut and Vinc.—S. N.
Pire, Proprietor; F. B. CONWAY, Stage Manager; J.
HERBERT, Treasurer.
Princis or Admission.—Parquette Circle, Parquette
and Balcony, 50 cents; Amphithester, 45 cents;
Private Boxes, the clight persons, 38.
Box Office open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., where
sests can be secured.
Doors open at 10 clock; commence at 7/5.

MONDAY ENENING, and every evening during he week, will be presented a grand illustrative and pectacular drams, in three chapters, entitled THE PRODIGAL SON.

Reuben, Mr. Cekway, Azael, the Predical Son, Mrs. Conway: Jenthole, Miss Creeker: Bucharis, Mr. Sheridan; Amenophis, Mr. Chaplin; Nemeund, Mr. Laungan; Lances, Mr. Barrett; Monethon, Mr. Tempeton; Lin, chief dinner of the Tempe of Isis, Madaine Bouxary; Nefts, Miss Proctor.

The noble concerted music of the drama will be rendered by the entire strength of the company, aided by an efficient chorus.

The entertainment will conclude with a favorite. The entertainment will conclude with a favorite

NATIONAL THEATER - SYCAMORE-N STREET, between Third and Fourth.-John Batts, Proprietor and Manager; W. S. IRWIN, Treas-user; U. T. Shith, Stage Manager.

THIS EVENING, April 2, and every evening buring the week, the dramatic spectacle of THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEH.

Arbaces, Mr. Macauley; Lydon, Mr. Carter; Glau-cus, Mr. Pryer; Calenus, Mr. Barrett; Apicides, Mr. Morton; Mcdon, Mr. Allen, Burbo, Mr. Ber-nard; Nydin, Mis Wyotle; The Sage of Vesuvius, Mrs. Laws; Ione, Mis A. Grahm. To conclude with the drama, in three acts, of FAUSTUS;
OR, THE DEMON OF THE DELL,

Menhistophiles, the Démon of the Drachenfels, Mr. W. Carter: Fanstus, Mr. E. C. Prior: Count de Casonova, Mr. Allen: Montolio, Mr. Merton; Furico, Mr. Roberts; Count Orsini, Mr. Barrett; Wagner, Mr. Rernard; Brevvillo, Mr. C. Henri; Lucetta, Mrs. C. Henri; Adine, Miss C. Wyette; Rosolis, Miss A Graham.

MUSICAL

STRINGS! STRINGS!

JUST RECITIVED, A CHOICE LOT OF quality of these Strings has been thoroughly tested by experienced theroughly tested by experienced the strings has been thoroughly tested by experienced the strings has been thoroughly tested by experienced the strings have been stringly been s JOHN CHURCH, JR., No. 66 West Fourth-street

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS-THE BEST IN AMERICA.—Steck & Grupe's (of x York) powerful toned domble ind-action Concert Planes, pre-need by Listz, Thalberg and other sunced by Listz, Thalberg and other y www.yat artists the best in existence.

2 will sell lower for cash than any other dealer in exity. Planos and Melodeons toned and repaired seroughly. Planos to let at from \$6 to \$15 per quart. Manical instrumests selling at half-prices. Do to buy or rout a Plano until you have called and excepted the above. pot buy or rest a Plano Units , amined the above. BRITTING & BRO., Sole Agents, Plane Dealers and Makers Fel? No. 227 W. Fifth-street, near P

MISCELLANEOUS.

and Manufac ADAMS, PECKOVER & CO. NOVELTY IRON FOUNDERY. No. 333 Fourth-Street, Cin.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

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Save the Pieces! USEPUL IN EVERY HOUSE FOR etc.
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Address
HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,609, New York,
Fut up for Dealers in cases containing four, sight,
and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-card accompanying each package.

M. H. Cook. M. H. COOK & CO., PROPRIETORS OF

GREAT WESTERN PLANING MILL WHITEWATER CANAL. BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH-STREETS, CIN CINNATI, OHIO.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF HAVING ENturned our attention to preparing building material of every description, we can safely say that our ex-perience in the leadness and our facilities enable u perience in the instiness and our facilities enable us to offer inducements to builders in the city and at a distance unsurpassed, if enumed, by any other simi-lar establishment in the West. We sies manufacture Veneers of all descriptions, and keep on hand an assertment of Mahogany, Rose-wood, Walnut and Oak Veneers. Also, Pine Backing for Figures and Looking-glasses. P. S.—We have just received forty thousand feet of Red Cedar, of the quality, which we can seil at a less price than it has ever been sold for in this mar-ket.

CANDY! CANDY!

H. N. CLARK

(SUCCESSOR TO MYERS & CO.,) MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER -1N-

FINE AND PLAIN CANDIES, NO. 40 MAIN-STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

> H. P. ELIAS'S NEW WHOLESALE

Watch & Jewelry House,

16 West Fourth-street, WHERE CAN BE HAD EVERY ARTI-

GIVE US A CALL,

Smelts are being caught in great numbers at Tiverton and vicinity.

Diptheria, or putrid sore throat, is exceed-ingly prevalent in Troy and Albany. Jullien, who, as we stated last week, had attempted suicide, is now in a lunatic asy-

The Muscatine (Iowa) Journal says that a Baltimore police officer is still in that State in search of Coppic.

Mountjoy Workman, a felon who escaped from the Kentucky penitentiary in the fail, was caught near Burlington, Ohio, last week. In Amherst County, Va., last week, R. Overstreet was fined \$150 for causing the death of D. Duggan.

Dr. Huntington, of Harvard College, who lately renounced Unitarianism, is a candidate for orders in the Episcopal Church.

William B. Fugitt, a sailmaker in the United States navy, and formerly of Norfolk, Va., died in New York a few days ago.

Gucumbers are selling at Savannah, Ga, at twenty-five cents each; and green peas at thirty-seven cents per quart in the hull. Fourteen dead bodies have been recovered from the steamer Judge Porter, thrown on the shores of Lake Pontchartrain.

The difference between a young girl and an old hat is merely that of time. One has feeling, the other felt.

During last week 5,626 tuns of coal were shipped from the mines in Allegany County, Maryland.

The building of a Seaman's Bethel has been commenced at Richmond, Va., at the northeast corner of Twentieth and Cary-streets. It has been justly remarked, that "the only way to be angry without sin, is to be angry at nothing but sin."

There is no possibility of taking a mercy out of God's hand, till the mercy be ripe for us, and we ripe for the mercy.

Gov. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, is said to be the first white American born north and west of the Ohio River.

A man named Byres, of Mercer County, Va., has been arrested for killing another named Farley. "Corsett," a race-mare of celebrity in other days, died at Nashville, Tennessee, a few

days since. Col. H. S. Mudge, for many years a well-known hotel proprietor in New Orleans, died recently.

Dr. McNealy Dubose, of Clarendon dis-trict, S. C., was found assassinated in his field on Friday last, The sheriffs of Virginia are delinquent in

paying in the State taxes in the amount of \$488,000. Only eighteen in the whole Stat have paid up in full. The St. Paul (Minn.) Times says: "Maple sugar is very plenty and cheap—more so than usual, in fact. The country people have had a successful sugar season this spring.

A Representative from Louisiana, on dit, is to wed the daughter of a prominent merchant in Washington, and a "diamond wedding" is talked of.

Nat. M. Dudley, a lawyer of Smythe County, Virginia, was arrested last week, at Jeffersonville, Virginia, charged with forging papers to obtain a land-warrant.

"Is your house a warm one?" asked a man n search of a tenement, of a landlord. "It uight to be, the painter gave it two coats re-

There are about four hundred owners of lots in Pittsfield, Mass., cemetery, and not one of them has had eccasion to use the ground for the burial of any member of his family during the past winter.

King is of the true Bomba breed. There is great activity in the arsenals and prisons of the Kingdom. Political prisoners are tortured to death in the dungeons, and the police are almost as numerous as the beggars, and treat the citizens on the principle that they have no rights the government is bound to respect. And yet young Bomba is greatly concerned about the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and auxious to march his mercenaries to restore to his Holiness the "patrimony of St. Peter." There is but one solution for this barbarous despotism, and that is in barbarous despotism, and that is

THEATRICALS IN AN INSANE ASYDUM,-The THEATRICALS IN AN INSANE ASYDDM.—The Utica (N. Y.) Observer says there are now in the State Lunatic Asylum two hundred and forty female and five bundred and seventy-five male patients—total two hundred and fifteen. At present the most popular recreation is that of theatricals. Two evenings weekly are devoted to these, and they are to be continued until spring fairly opens for outdoor recreation.

Miraculous Escars of a Woman,—A lady ttempted to cross the New York Central failroad track, at Waterloon, the other even-Railroad track, at Waterloon, the other evening, just as a train of cars came up, and was
struck by the small snow-plow or pilot, and
fell upon it in such a manner that she rode
upon it for ten rods or more before the train
could be stopped. She was found to be but
slightly injured. It was a miraculous escape
from a dreadful death.

Indian Warpare.—Governor Houston's orders to the commanders of the Texas Rangers, raised for the protection of the frontier, direct the formation of camps in central portions of counties, away from any town; require Indian trails to be diligently followed, but by no more than ten men; the delivery of horses and other stolen property recovered to their owners, free of charge.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The train from Newark, New Jersey, on the Bloomfield Rail-road, while between Roseville and Watssess-ing stations, the other evening, ran into a wagon containing a man, named William C. Messloe, his wife and daughter, instantly kill-ing the wife and injuring Mr. Messloe and his daughter, besides demolishing the wagon.

PERFORMANCE OF A SOUTHERN STEAM FIRE-PrayonMARCS OF A SOUTHERN STEAM FIRE-ENGISE.—The steam fire-engine just built at Richmond, Va., for the Russian Government, had a successful trial on Wednesday. She threw a stream down Main-street 215 feet in a solid body, and scattering a heavy spray 240 feet. Her weight is 6,000 pounds, and she was built at a cost of \$3,500.

ARTE-MORTEN PRAISE.—The death of Judge Clopton, of Virginia, was recently announced in the Richmond papers, with very complimentary obituary notices. It is now stated that the Judge is not only alive, but is recovering from his present illness.

Particulars of the Excention of Crimmins in New York.
The telegraph has already mentioned the execution of John Crimmins, but Friday's.

The Late Terrible Polanties Care to New INDW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENT

Cincinnati Dail

New York Evening I'ver gives these partic-

John Orimmins, who was tried and convicted, some two months since, of the murder of Dennis McHenry, was executed in the yard of the City Prison at a quarter past nine o'clock to-day.

This case has attracted comparatively little public attention; but there are many circumstances connected with the history of the case, which can but mitigate the rigor of public judgment against the unfortunate criminal.

Inal.

The wife of Crimmins kept a store in Pellstreet. Between McHenry and Crimmins there was a quarrel of some three months' standing, and the latter heard, on the 10th of October last, that the former was coming this place to destroy his property. McHenreame, and a violent altercation ensued. H came, and a violent altercation ensued. He went out, after applying various disgraceful epithets to Mrs. Crimmins, and commenced throwing stones at Crimmins's windows. The latter was, of course, exasperated, and when one of these missiles fell within an inch of his child's head, he rushed into a hack room, brought out a musket which he had previously used upon a target excursion, and, with the bayonet fixed, pursued McHenry, who tripped and fell. Grimmins came up to him, and inflicted four stabs upon the person of the prostrate man. He then returned to his house, put away the weapon, and awaited se, put away the weapon, and awaited

his house, put away the weapon, and awaited his arrest.

The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where, after two days of intense suffering, he died. The Grand Jury on the 7th of November indicted Crimmins. At his trial in February he was convicted, but the jury feeling that there were circumstances that should be allowed in mit gation of punishment, although finding him guilty, recommended him to mercy.

The criminal was but twenty-four years of age, and had heretofore been considered a

age, and had heretofore been considered a quiet, inoffensive man. He was not addicted to intemperance, and during his confinement has been faithfully attended by his wife. who seemed fondly attached to him. Executive clemency had been invoked for him, but

The prisoner was visited by his children in the cell yesterday afternoon; this morning he had an interview with his wife. At about one o'clock this morning, Captain Dowling, who has been very attentive to the condemned man, visited him, having received a telegraphic dispatch from Albany, and informed him of the Governor's positive and final refusal to grant a reprieve, or to interfere in any manner with the execution of the law. Up to that time, he had entertained some hope of a reprieve, at least, yet he had not permitted this hope to take such hold of his mind that he experienced much disappointment when he heard that his last application had been refused.

During most of the night, he was attended by his spiritual advisers, Fathers Duranquet, Mignard and Sanguinnetti. He professed perfect faith and resignation; and, also, a desire to be executed at an early hour.

The interview with his wife occurred very NIGHT BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

The interview with his wife occurred very early this morning, after which the priests stayed with him constantly until the fatal

hour arrived. THE PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWS. About nine o'clock the Sheriff and his aids proceeded to the prisoner's cell, where the death warrant was read. At a few minutes after nine the procession moved to the yard, ed by the Sheriff and his first deputy. Next can be condemned man, with his hands the condemned by a deputy sheriff. Next in the procession were the Catholic priests, who were followed by a number of Sheriff's aids, next the Coroners, the Supervisors and reporters. The prisoner was pale, but firm and self-possessed.

BCENE AT THE GALLOWS.

COAL COOKING STOVE

LAS BEEN PRONOUNCED BY COMPRING IN NAPLES.—The news from the Kingdom of Naples is distressing. The people are suffering intolerable oppressions. The young King is of the true Bomba breed. There is great activity in the arsenals and prisons of the suffering to be the spectators, who were pushing their way and endeavoring to get an great activity in the arsenals and prisons of the property of the prisons elevated position to see over the heads of those in front. Prayer said, the priests and the prisoner

arose, when the Sheriff asked the latter if he had any thing to say. He then spoke as fol-lows, in a very low tone, audible only to those immediately around him:

THE PRISONER'S DVING SPEECH It presonry's dying speech.

I thank the people of New York for their kindness, and those particularly who took an interest in getting me respited. I intended to do no harm, and am sorry for it. I did it in a warm passion. I forgive every body, and I hope every body will forgive me. I hope the good people who have been so good to me will not let my poor wife and children want; and I hope the wife and children of the man I killed will be taken care of. I hope the good neonle will do all that is necessity. hope the good people will do all that is neces sary for them, and may God have mercy or

THE EXECUTION. THE EXECUTION.

The rope was adjusted, the black cap was drawn over his face, and instantly the rope was cut, the fatal drop descended, and the unfortunate man dangled in the air. This occurred at precisely a quarter past nine o'clock. For thirteen minutes the priests continued to read prayers, when Dr. O'Rourke assured them that life was extinct, and they left the scene.

The prisoner died easily. There was scarcely a struggle, only a contortion of the muscles, and even this lasted not more than a minute and a half. The body hung twenty-five minutes, when another examination was

five minutes, when another examinat made, and he was pronounced to be dead. He was then taken down and laid in a white canvas. The face had the ghastly expression of death, but was not disfigured.

DRESS AND BEARING OF THE PRISONER. The prisoner was dressed in a suit of cheap black, with a checked scarf, white cotton gloves and calf-skin boots. His bearing throughout was brave and resigned. He evidently had implicit faith in the Catbolic religion, and died without a doubt of a happy condition hereafter.

KERN SATIES OF A RUBALIST.—At a ball one evening, a plain country gentleman had engaged a pretty coquette for the next dance, but a gallant captain coming along, persuaded the lady to abandon her previous engagement in favor of himself. The plain yoeman, overhearing all that had passed, with a frigid indifference moved toward a card table and sat down to play a game of whist. The captain in a few minutes afterward stepped up to the lady to excuse himself, as he was engaged to another that he had forgotten. The coquette, much chagrined, approached the whist table in hopes to secure her first partner, and said: "I believe, Mr. B.—, it is time to take our positions." The old fishioned suitor, in the act of dividing a pack for the next dealer, courteously replied, "No, madam, I mean to keep my position—when ladies shuffle, I cut." KEEN SATIRE OF A RUBALIST .- At a ball

GREATNESS AND CREENFULNESS.—In comedice the best actor generally plays the droll, while some scrub is made the fine gentleman or hero. Thus it is in the farce of life; wise man spend much of their time in mirth—'tis only the fools who are always grave.

Silvers in Wisconsin.—The Wisconsin papers say that much excitement exists at Black River Falls, in that State, in consequence of reports of large quantities of silver ore being found some dozen miles west of the falls.

ladies shuffle, I cut."

Smogring Suicide—A Woman Blows Out her Blanks.—A terrible act of self-destruction was committed in Georgetown, Chio, a day or two since. A Mrs. Matilda Armstrong, wife of A. Armstrong, shot herself with a shot-gun, the load taking effect ever the right eye, lifting a large portion of the skull, and carrying off the brain, presenting as horrible a speciacle as it is possible to imagine. Prepatory to the act, she took her ingent carrying of the brain, presenting as horrible a speciacle as it is possible to imagine. Prepatory to the act, she took her ingent carrying of the brain, presenting as horrible a speciacle as it is possible to imagine. Prepatory to the act, she took her ingent carrying of the brain, presenting as horrible as speciacle as it is possible to imagine. Prepatory to the act, she took her ingent carrying of the brain, presenting as horrible as speciacle as it is possible to imagine. Prepatory to the act, she took her ingent carrying of the brain, presenting as horrible as speciacle as it is possible to imagine.

The Mackingw Mail Carried by Bogs. The Bay City Press, of late date, has the following:

During the quiet of the past winter, when the whistles of steamers and saw-mills were no longer heard, the most remarkable arriv-als at Bay City were those of what is called the Mackimaw mail. It contained the United States mail from the Upper Peninsula and along shore.

States mail from the Upper Pennaula and along shore.

Happening at the postofflee, not long since, we witnessed one of these arrivals. There appeared two dogs, harnessed in tandem, neatly caparisoned and drawing after them a long sled, not unlike in shape to the iron of a skate, except that it was broad. By their side walked two half-breed Indians, rather fancifully dressed having their caps and side walked two half-breed Indians, rather fancifully dressed, having their caps and clothing ornamented with beads, after the fashion of the Northern Indians, who are said to be unsurpassed in that kind of work. The harness of the dogs was so arranged that bells could be suspended over the shoulders. The freight consisted of camping materials, provisions and the mall-bags and their contents. The bells were put on in accordance with the fashion of sleighing, and, as we suppose, to give a cheerful warning to those on their bleak route of the arrival of the long-looked-for letter. The carriers had with them the broad and light snow-shoe, ready for use when they crossed the deep and drifted snow upon the more northern portions of their route.

The best track for travel they could find at

that time was upon the western shore of Lake Huron. These half-breed Indian mail-Lake Huron. These half-breed Indian mail-carriers are remarkable for the distinctness with which they speak the English language, their intelligence, and their power of endurance. One of them told us when they arrived, about nine o'clock in the evening, that they had walked, since they rose that morning, the distance of eighty miles, and that they would get up the next morning at four o'clock and travel the same distance before night. We asked if a small horse or pony would not aid them when the ice was sufficiently strong. He replied that no ordinary horse would endure such traveling—that he would soon break down. The distance from Saute Ste. Marie to Bay City is three hundred and sixty miles. These maildistance from Saute. Ste. Marie to Bay City is three hundred and sixty miles. These mail-carriers often travel it in six days, averaging sixty miles per day. The weight of their mail in returning exceeds that brought down, as the latter contains no newspapers. The dogs endure their long trips without much appearance of fatigue. They are fed chiefly on "mush," made from corn meal, carried upon the sled. This food makes less bulk than any other kind.

Dickens's Description of the Great Fire in London Two Centuries Ago. Dickens gives the following description of the great London fire, which occurred upon windy night, September 3, 1666:

a windy night, September 3, 1666;

It broke out at a barber's shop, near London Bridge, on the spot on which the Monument now stands as a remembrance of those raging flames. It spread and spread, and burnt and burnt, for three days. The nights were lighter than the days in the day time there was an immense cloud of smoke, and in the night time there was a great tower of fire mounting up into the sky, which lighted the whole country iandscape for ten miles around.

Showers of hot ashes rose into the air a Showers of hot ashes rose into the air, and fell on distant places; flying sparks carried the conflagration to great distances, and kindled it in twenty new spots at a time; church steeples fell down with tremendous crash; houses crumbled into cinders by the hundred and the thousand. The summer had been intensely hot and dry, the streets were very narrow, and the houses mostly built of wood and plaster.

word and plaster.

Nothing could stop the tremendous fire but the want of more houses to burn; nor did it stop until the whole way from the Tower to Temple Bar was a desert, composed of the ashes of thirteen thousand houses and eightynine churches.

This was a terrible visitation at the time and occasioned great loss and suffering to the two hundred thousand burnt-out people, who were obliged to lie in the fields under the open night sky, or in hastily-made huts of mud and straw—while the lanes and roads were rendered impassable by carts which had were rendered impassable by carts which had been broken down as they tried to save their goods. But the fire was a great blessing to the city afterward, for it arose from its ruins very much improved—built more regularly, more widely, more clearly and carefully, and therefore much more healthily.

Efficacy of Wooden Water Pipes. Some experiments have recently been made in Rochester, in regard to the strength of wooden water pipes, banded with iron. Hydrostatic pressure was applied under the supervision of practical and scientific men. Hydrostatic pressure was applied under the supervision of practical and scientific men. The experiments demonstrated that wooden pipes made with iron bands, will resist a greater internal pressure than they would be likely to meet with in actual use. The pipes tested were sixteen inches in diameter externally, with a bore of ten inches—leaving a shell of only three inches in thickness. They were four feet long and banded with hoop iron one inch wide, wound about them spirally, the interval between each turn being four inches. On the first trial the thickness of the band was one-sixteenth of an inch, but in neither case was the strength of the banding tested fully, for it was not broken in either. The band one-sixteenth of an inch thick, withstood a pressure of four hundred pounds per square inch, or nine hundred and twenty-five feet head of water pressure, and burst at a water pressure of nine hundred and sixty pounds. Experiments also demonstrated that unsupported wooden pipe would bear an internal pressure of from sixty to one hundred and thirty-four pounds to the square inch, and thirty-four pounds to the square inch, and thirty-four pounds to the square inch, and will sustain a head of water from one hundred and forty to two hundred and seven feet in hight. These pipes had external diameters of 3½ to 20 inches, with bores of 1½ to 8 inches.

An Interesting Bullding.—There is a building in Boston, on Washington-street, opposite Milk, which was built in the year 1656, and is consequently two hundred and four years old. The store on Dock Square, which is often called the oldest building in Boston, was not erected until thirty-four years later. The timber of which the old building opposite the Old South Church is built, is oak, and was cut within a short distance of that spot, and is still sound. The house was occupied during the administration of the Royal Governor Hutchinson by his Secretary of State, and for many years the slite of Boston were its welcome guests. Washington honored the mansion with his presence, and dined as the guest of the family AN INTERESTING BUILDING.-There is a Washington honored the mansion with his presence, and dined as the guest of the family who occupied it during the Revolution; and almost the last time the lamented Warren dined in Boston, before the battle at Bunker the Bevolution, it became noted as the most fashionable dancing hall in Boston. The Old Povince House, on the next estate south of the above, the walls of which are standing, was built in the year 1679.

Fazz Postoffics Matter.—The amount of free matter sent by mail from the Postoffice at Washington during the month of January was \$54,579 04. During February the amount was \$63,199 28. The amount of free mail matter received at the office during the two months was \$8,497 37. And the total amount passing through the office for the first two months of the year was \$126,-275 69.

Gov. Bissell's ESTATE.—The late Gov. Bissell's property consists largely in lands along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, held at a former valuation at from \$40,000 to \$80,000. At present they would bring about one-half the smaller sum.

Extraordinary Operation in Surgery. A New York letter to the Philadelphia Press relates the facts perfairing to a remarkable case of neuralgia and a bold surgieal operation as follows:

eal operation as follows:

Mr. J. C. Förbes; a citizen of Hoboken, N. J., in the month of May, 1949, while passing a handkerchief across the upper lip and end of the nose, perceived a sharp, poignant pain shooting from near the middle of the uper lip, on the left side, along the furrow at the junction of the nose and cheek, up to the inner angle of the dye of the same side, and passing deeper through the bane of the cheek. The same pain was started when the upper lip was touched with the tip of the tongue, or when making an effort to swallow. These symptons assumed a paroxysmal character, with irregular intermissions, and continued to occasion Mr. Forbes intense pain until the autumn of the same year. The next spring the attack was renewed, and confinued until February, 1852, becoming more and more painful. By the advice of a dentist all the teeth were extracted, being supposed that the trouble might originate from disease of the teeth, but no relief was afforded. Finding no relief from the use of internal remedies, the patient consulted a hospital surgeon of eminence, with a view of having an operation performed. In February, 1852, this surgeon dissected, from the interior of the mouth, without external incision, the entire cheek from the superior maxillary. the mouth, without external incision, the entire check from the superior maxillary bone; the separation of the tissues extending across from the nose to the prominence of the molar bone, and vertically, from the alveolar border, as high as the margin of the left orbit. The relief afforded by this operation continued until the close of the year, when the same physician performed another operation of a different nature, which subdued the pain until the autumn of 1853, when it again returned with increased violence, galvanism being tried with no beneficial effect. In January, 1854, an eminent Professor of Surveys in this city again dieled the

it again returned with increased violence, galvanism being tried with no beneficial effect. In January, 1854, an eminent Professor of Surgery in this city again divided the nerve, and cauterized it, which gave relief until August of the same year, when a similar operation was performed by another surgeon, without any beneficial result.

The venerable Professor Mott then attempted the cure, and performed three operations, which, although they lulled the terrible sufferings for a time, left no lasting impression on the disease. The patient then entered the New York Hospital, and remained there until August, 1855, when, having received no benefit from the treatment prescribed, he took his discharge, and was brought by his friends, in a condition bordering on delirium, to consult Dr. Carnochan. The medicines considered of most repute in cases of neuralgia having been exhausted, and the nerve being divided without permanent benefit, Dr. Carnochan determined to exsect a piece of the trunk of the infra-orbital nerve. The patient could at this time neither rest, sleep, eat, drink, nor talk, without he

patient considered that a cure had been effected by this dangerous operation, and engaged in business in Panama. In consequence of exposure the pain again appeared with much severity in March, 1857, and Mr. Forbes was again obliged to relinquish his business and return to New York. He again applied to Dr. Carnochan, and five more operations were performed on him, making fourteen in all. The fourteenth and last proved satisfactory. It consisted of the exsection of the remaining stump of the trunk, close to the foramen rotundum, in immediate connection with the ganglion and its branches from the encephalon.

Professor Carnochan believes that the phe-

ase which is well understood. He has no doubt that in cases of the most aggravated form, whatever may have been the original exciting cause, the real seat of the disease is the trunk of the nerve, in front of the in the trunk of the nerve, in front of the Gasserian ganglion—in some part of it, or in the whole of it. I may add that this operation has been the topic of laudatory comment by several of our most distinguished physicians and surgeons, and adds another to the many striking performances that have placed Dr. Carnochan among the foremost operators of the age.

erators of the age. Character of Louis Napoleon The Paris correspondent of the New York

So long ago as 1923 (and I here quote the words of an embassador of the highest character, long a resident at the court of St. James,) Louis Napoleon, who was incessantly occupied, on being asked by Baron de S—, with whom he was intimate, the nature of his employment, replied, "Preparing myself to be ruler of France. The elder branch of the Baryleon has been concluded a incessble, the ourbons has been expelled as incapable; the ounger can not long remain, such is their illy, and the empire must therefore return. younger can not long semain, such is their folly, and the empire must therefore return. I shall, on coming to the throne, decentralize France, liberalize the government, and afterward attend to the material interests of the people, which the first emperor had not time to do." My noble informant added that on the same day of receiving this communication he sent it to his government, and that it is now on record. He moreover told me of a curious reply of Lord Malmsbury's, then foreign secretary, to his inquiry as to what sort of a man he took Napoleon to be, at the moment when the prince had become president of the French Republic. "All I can eay," returned the English nobleman, "is this, that he is a most extraordinary person." When he was interne at Geneva, I happened te be passing a considerable time there also, and every morning he used to sit for hours with me, discoursing with intense interest of France and F. mch affairs, without any particular object or reason, so far as I could see.

with me, discoursing with intense interest of France and F. such affairs, without any particular object or reason, so far as I could see. So one day, when he entered my breakfastroom, his hands full of maps, or plans, and letters, I asked him plainly-why, and with what object, he so busily employed himself. His answer was quick and frank: "These documents which you see before you, procured at some cost and trouble, relate to the drainage of Sologne. That district of country, previously to the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was in a fair way of being redeemed for agricultural purposes by the Protestant population; but since then it has been shamefully neglected by successive governments, even that of the Emperor having had its attention always diverted from it by more pressing matters. But as soon as I shall have arrived at power, (and I shall one day be Emperor,) the drainage will be recommenced at once." And in truth, Louis Napoleon had not been in authority a month before a special train bore him to the said land of marshes, and, after a personal inspection of it, two millions were immediated and the terms. and, after a personal inspection of it, two millions were immediately assigned for the commencement of one of the most useful and benevolent works now in progress within the

The New York Stock Exchange and the Mode of its Operation. The New York correspondent of the Press

and Tribune thus Daguerreotypes the "outside

room" of the Brokers' Board: room" of the Brokers' Board:

The New York Block Exchange is famous enough; but very little has been said of the most carious aspect, there presented, viz: that of the "outer room"—so called because it is the lobby of the Board-room proper. To reach the hall of Brokers, one goes down a passage leading from William-street, two hundred feet, to a court-yard in the rear. Here turn an abrupt corner, into a dark and narrow passage, above whose doorway should be inscribed the famous line, which Dante placed above the arch of the entrance of the the world of wee:

the world of woe:
'All hope abandon, ye who enter he 'All hope shandon, re who enter here!"

Pass along for a tortuous score of yards, and you will come to two doors; the one on the right leads to the Bonard-room, where the one hundred and lifty brokers, from half-past tent, A. M., till noon, and from half-past two till three P. M., transact the business reported in the daily papers. The scene within the Board-room has been often described. But, instead of turning to your right, enter the door in front, and you are in the lobby-room. A cheap, small, dirty den it is, its uncarpeted floor deep with nut-shells and foul with to-bacco-juice, and its atmosphere dense with smoke. Here, in a space scarcely large enough for a backwood's school-room, are crowded over fifty men of all ages and nations. These compose the 'street operators or 'curb-stone brokers.' Some of them have offices, more have none.

or 'curb-atone brokers.' Some of them have offices, more have none.

They are made up of several classes. Ist. The broken brokers who have lost their seats by failure on contracts, and here linger in limbo, striving to make enough to pay their debts and get back to their former paradise; 3d. Operators, men of means, who sit silently listening to the reports, which are shouted through a speaking-tube communicating with the inner room, and every now and then sending in written orders to their brokers. 3d. Operators, men of straw, who deal almost exclusively in that great staple, "New York Central," among each other or with whatever broker or wealthier operator who is willing to take their contracts. In The venerable Professor Mott then attempted the cure, and performed three operations, which, although they lulled the terrible sufferings for a time, left no lasting impression on the disease. The patient then entered the New York Hospital, and remained there until August, 1855, when, having received no benefit from the treatment prescribed, he took his discharge, and was brought by his friends, in a condition bordering on delirium, to consult Dr. Carnochan. The medicines considered of most repute in cases of neuralgia having been exhausted, and the nerve being divided without permanent benefit, Dr. Carnochan determined to exsect a piece of the trunk of the infra-orbital nerve. The patient could at this time neither cetarer, so much so that he would threaten self-destruction. This operation by excision afforded more relief than the previous ones by division or incision of the nerve.

The relief proving of short duration, the patient demanded another operation, in desperate condition justifying a resort to desperate means, in February, 1856, Dr. Carnochan laid open his face, trepanned the antrum maxillare, separated the trunk of the second branch of the fifth pair from its connections as far as the posterior part of the mervous trunk. The pain disappearing, the patient considered that a cure had been effected by this dangerous operation, and engaged in business in Panama. In consewho is willing to take their contracts. In

Board itself. One would think, on first entering the outer room, and hearing all about him such cries as—"I'll give seventy-one, buyer ten, for a hundred Central.—Sold." "Ill sell five hundred at 70%, seller 3." "I'll sell fifty regular way." "Who wants one hundred and fifty Gelena." Hearing all this noise of business, one would suppose himself surrounded with millionaires, by each of whom a thousand shares of Panama would be easily carried. But when the scales drop from his eyes, he learns that half of these men haven't a hundred dollars in the world; that their credit depends, like that of a gambler, on the last lucky "hit' they may have made; that a "difference" of \$100 sometimes breaks them; that they are merely engaged in buying one moment and selling the next, section of the remaining stump of the trunk, close to the foramen rotundum, in immediate connection with the ganglion of Meckel, thus insulating that ganglion and its branches from the encephalon.

Professor Carnochan believes that the phenomena of this neuralgia can be explained with as much precision as in any other discovery when stocks vary several per cent, per diem, they are scattered and overthrown like chaff before the while living its well understood. He has no before the whirlwind.

Yet these are the habitues of the street; while others come, make and lose, leaving room for the next wave of adventurers, these keep their places, greet each other daily, los-ing few of their number, except by death; gaining few, except those who go through with a kind of moral and pecuniary death, that renders them unfit for any other pursuit than the sad, boisterous, feverish life of "the street."

street."

These men have a kindly "fellow feeling" for each other—some such emotion as may exist between prisoners in one cell, starvelings in the same famine, slaves in the same galley. If one of their number is entirely "cleaned out," though he may have "failed on" them severally, they are quick to help him to a few dollars, and to take his contract for a few start. As their dealines are based. for a fresh start. As their dealings are based on honor, a certain chivalrous regard for one's word is to be found among them. Lastly, I observe that the rowdy is me continually going on in their room is rather of a mirthful than an ugly nature, and seems to act as a kind of safety-valve for the tremendous excitement and suspense under which the market is at

all times laboring. Interesting Relie of the Lost Steamer Hun

The schooner Sarah, Capt. Upton, returned here yesterday from the wreck of the Hun-garian. She brings a few items of intelli-gence of interest. The clock of the ill-fated steamer was found, whose hands indicated eleven o'clock and fifteen minutes. This is undoubtedly the moment when the steamer struck, and the concussion stopped the clock. A thick and severe snow-storm was prevailstruck, and the concession stopped the clock. A thick and severe snow-storm was prevailing at that time. It was just at the commencement of ebb tide, which accounts for the fact that no more of the bodies were found. They were carried by it out to sea. Most of the goods recovered were picked up from nine to fifteen miles outside of Cape Sable and to the eastward of that point. But eight bodies have been recovered in all, only one of which, that of Mrs. Woods, could be identified. Singularly enough, the clock was in good order, and run well on being started again. This clock fixes beyond question the hour of the disaster. If the reported loss of a vessel by getting into the ice and being carried ashore by the current near Cape Sable on the night the Hungarian was wrecked be true, it may afford a clue to the loss of the steamer. She may have run into the same field of ice, and thus in the storm have got upon the rocks.—Portland Argas, have got upon the rocks.-Portland Argue

In a town not a hundred miles from Boston, a bright little girl of five years was recently standing by a window, busily examining a hair which she had just pulled from her head. "What are you doing, my daughter!" asked her mother, whose curiosity was excited by her eager gaze. "I'm looking for the sumber, mamma," said the child; "the Bible says that the hairs of our head are all numbered, and I want to see what the number is on the." A LEGAL ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER -In

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A LEGAL ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER—In Jefferson cills, Ind., a few days since an attorney presented a bill of \$2 50 to a humor-featuring largely Palmers Children, Ind. A N J. AN J. A